

The Boston Recorder.

MARTIN MOORE, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1848.

VOLUME XXXIII. NO. 38....WHOLE NO. 170.

THE NEW ENGLAND
F-Fight Cooking Stove for 1848.
It is well, after a careful and thoughtful trial of
its numerous merits, we offer to the public, the
confidence that it will prove itself a convenience
and a necessity to every one who wishes to give his
home a comfortable atmosphere. The various Ameri-
can firms, who have been instrumental in bringing us
the paper, are anxious to supply us with their ad-
vices, and we are prepared to furnish them at
a price which will be reasonable. We will make
it available for our own use, and for sale at the
HOME AND FURNACE WAREHOUSE,
12 & 20 North Market St., Boston.
J. B. DAVID PHILIP & CO

proved Hay, Straw and Corn-
stalk Cutters,



ALL MADE IN THE BEST MANNER,
AND FOR SALE VERY LOW, BY
PARKER & WHITE,
—AT FAIR—
INDUSTRIAL WAREHOUSE & SEWSTORY,
A. 10 Gertrude Street, Blackstone St., Boston.

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Special Notice to Families.

DRUGGIST WHITELAW, APOTHECARY, 48
THOMAS STREET, CHIEF OF CLINTON,
is now in full operation, and the inventors and
the proprietors that he has constructed for sale FAMILIES,
CHIMNEYS, CHURCH FURNITURE, AND FANCY
WARES. He devotes his attention entirely to the
manufacturing of expensive articles in dispensing medi-
cines, and the preparation of perfumes, and gives
attention to business, and nothing efforts to gain
the confidence of those who frequent his establishment, and
to furnish the best quality. No medicines are allowed
to be sold by unqualified persons. Every article
is made to order, and the prices are very low, so that
it is left free of that cost, supposing w^t in cost of the kind is as good
as another, therefore, as well as gentle, it is a
matter of course, and for sale KITCHEN & BES-
HORN, No. 44 Clinton street, —————— JUN. 26

Kitchen & Henderson's
HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

Mr. Kitchen has recently received the approval of many
well known physicians, and the inventors and
the proprietors that he has constructed for sale FAMILIES,
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HORN, No. 44 Clinton street, —————— JUN. 26

Carpets.

Mr. L. L. Ladd has recently received the approval of many
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WILLIAM P. TURNER,
March 2.

PIANO FORTES



AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.

For subscribers in consequence of new arrangements
in their business will sell no stock of Piano Fortes
and will be willing to sell at a discount.

EAT DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES.

In view of circumstances will do well to impress the
public to order their regular prices. All instruments will be
sold at a discount of twenty-five per cent.

STEPHEN W. MARSH,
NO. FORTÉ MAKER AND MUSIC DEALER,
No. 5 Adams House, BOSTON.

EXCHANGE
EATING ROOMS,
Post Office Avenue,
leading from Congress Street to the Post Office,
BOSTON.

Henceforth be accommodated with the best that
the market affords at any hour of the day, at moderate
prices, in a style surpassing in every respect.

RAKEMAN'S FROM 12
SUPPER, DINNER, BREAKFAST, CAFÉ, ETC.

G. C. LYMAN.

W AND ELEGANT SPRING GOODS,
WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES
IS ESPECIALLY INVITED.

HARISON & CHILDREN have just received direct
from England importations and the late New
Arrivals.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

They are offering at present an extensive collection that Ladies will
find in our present Stock of Goods to suit
any taste.

WEST STANDARD GOLDEN PRICE.

are now making arrangements that Ladies will
have a large assortment of Hosiery to
choose from.

Rich Thin Dress Goods

for the season, in all the latest fashions, and
of the highest quality of Price.

Coats, Bonnets, Fingertip Hangers, New
Bonnets, Linen Underwear, Muslin, Flax
Clothing, etc.

Also a large assortment of Hosiery.

BLACK LUCRE SILKS,

THE VARIOUS WEAVES FOR VISITS AND
DINNERS, ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also a large assortment of Hosiery.

Wool Cashmere Shawls

Large & Square at dotted borders, most
in Cashmere Embroidery. All Wool Cash-
mere, Bonnet Fingertip Hangers, New
Bonnets, Linen Underwear, Muslin, Flax
Clothing, etc.

Also a large assortment of Hosiery.

HOLSEALE DEPARTMENT

With all the desirable articles of the
Household, Furniture, Books, Pictures, etc.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

and a cash discount.

DOVER ST. DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

RICHARDSON & CHILDS,
No. Hanover Street.

Blackstone, Salem and Endicott streets.

APRIL 20.

Office of The Recorder,
122 WASHINGTON STREET,
corner of Washington and Water streets) BOSTON.

TERMS.

Those who receive their papers by mail, paid
\$2.00 per annum if paid within six months,
\$1.50 if paid during the year, \$1.00 if paid
at any time.

To those who receive their papers by carriers
\$1.00 in advance, and \$1.00 thereafter.

Those who receive their papers by express
agents will be charged at any time in the
amount of \$1.00.

The paper will be forwarded until the subscriber
has given notice to the carrier, or to the office of the
Post Office, or to the office of the Post Master.

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THE RECORDER.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1848.

Meeting of the American Board.

We resume our report of the proceedings of the Board, which we closed last week, at the time of the adjournment of the session of Wednesday afternoon.

On Wednesday evening, Chancellor Walworth introduced the subject of the finances of the Board as the topic which would occupy the attention of the meeting during the evening. Dr. Anderson stated what would be the consequences of reducing the expenditure of the Board.

Some pains had been taken to see what would be the effect of diminishing the expenses to

the amount of \$20,000. In order to effect this reduction, \$1,000 must come from the African mission; from the West African 2,500; from Constantinople, 2,000; from the Armenian mission, 1,500; from Syria, 2,700; from another, 3,200; from Ahmednagar, 1,000; from Ceylon, 1,000; from the Sandwich Islands, 4,000, and from another, 400. The results of this reduction would be the breaking up of schools, wretchedness and destitution, as regarded the means of subsistence and conveniences of living among the missionaries; and a discharge of the native helpers from their fields of labor. To save this \$20,000, the Board would be obliged to sacrifice the results of an expenditure of \$100,000—he would say, \$200,000. This he regarded as a wasted economy.

Hon. Wm. J. Hubbard, a member of the Prudential Committee, contrasted the state of things twenty years ago and at the present time. Then the Board held their business meetings in the Old South Vestry which was not a quarter filled; now the largest hall in the city cannot contain its friends. At the last anniversary of the Board we were \$30,000 in debt, now we are \$60,000. What shall we do? Shall we go on? or shall we pause? Notwithstanding our heavy debt we must go forward. The gospel must be preached to every creature. This is the risen Savior's command. The whole church must engage in this enterprise. This debt has been incurred by obeying the Savior's injunction. Shall not the whole church individually and collectively come forward and pay this debt? Canst 370,000 professors who belong to the three thousand churches connected with this Board, pay a debt of \$60,000?

Rev. Mr. Calton of the Syrian mission next addressed the assembly. He had hoped before this time to have been at his home. About 125 miles from where the Savior lived, suffered, died and ascended, the missionaries have planted a seminary. They opened it with nine pupils. Their plan was to admit others every Autumn and give them a four years course. Here they had hoped to train teachers and preachers. At Beirut they had a printing press. They were designing to make a more perfect translation than they now had, and spread it among the 40,000,000 who spoke the Arabic language. This will call for an increase of funds. They knew not how to be crippled in their operations. If you recall us, we will sleep. If you recall us, we will not be recalled. We will find other hands, that will sustain us, and will labor on. We wish to spend our lives upon Lebanon.

Rev. Mr. Worcester read a letter from Rev. Mr. Bridgman of China deeply lamenting the prospect of any curtailment in the appropriations to the missions.

Rev. Mr. Cox, after other remarks, alluded to rising, and said, "We, the American Board, if joined be, designed to collect money for foreign missions." He spoke of the vast sums spent in the Mexican war, which would have been sufficient to have supported the operations of the Board for six hundred years.

Hon. Seth Terry said the expense of the Sandwich Island mission was stated to be \$34,000. It was well known that that country was, to a considerable extent, a christian country. He hoped that the question of reducing the expenses of that mission could be entertained.

Mr. Kirk feared that the impression would be made, by having this debt so prominently before them, that this was a worldly enterprise that had reached its climax. It was not so. The cause was not declining. This Board began "as a grain of mustard seed," but within that seed lies the germ of an endless expansion. He alluded to the withdrawal of the Old School Presbyterians, to show that the \$100,000 that they have raised, was no small advance as if it had been raised by this Board.

The session of Thursday morning was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. After which the discussion of the preceding evening on the matter of finance was resumed. We copy from the report of the Evening Traveller.

Gen. Williams of Norwich, Ct., and he went home last evening with the impression that this debt was a business matter which should not be thrown upon the clergy, but should be attended to by business men. With such an assembly as that present, \$60,000 was a small sum; and he wished to propose, that before they went out of the room, they should secure 30 or 40,000 dollars of that sum. For the purpose of creating a nucleus, he proposed to pay the Board, over and above their regular subscriptions, \$100 annually with interest until the sum of \$500 shall have been paid, paying the first \$100 this year.

Dr. Holden of New York, would pay \$250 on the spot.

Hon. Seth Terry of Hartford, and he was glad that business men had the floor this morning. He believed in the efficacy of prayer, and he believed their prayers had been answered, as God had opened the whole world to them, and invited them to come in and occupy it. To do this they must have funds. Meetings of this kind, always a were apt to get those feelings wrought up on the matter of finance, and go home filled with enthusiasm on this subject, but on their way they were liable to fall in with a woman by the name of Miss Prudence, and were soon aware of all their strength. He offered to give \$200 this year, over and above his regular subscriptions.

Mr. Hill, treasurer, acknowledged the receipt of a check for \$300 dollars from Philadelphia. None was given.

Dr. Hawes said a paper had been put into his hands, just before he left home, from 14 young ladies, between the ages of 13 and 18 years, who had recently united with his church, containing \$3 dollars, as their offering to this cause.

Judge Darling of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on the treasurer's report, reported that they had examined the report, and recommended its acceptance and adoption by the Board. The indebtedness was stated to be \$30,000,000, and he recommended that an effort be now made to discharge this debt.

After reading the report, he said he wished to present matters in a business aspect. There were various causes which had prompted to bring about this indebtedness. One was found in speculations which had gone abroad, that this Board were not inclined to set right with regard to a question

that had agitated the community for several years past. But in traveling recently in different States of the Union, he believed this feeling had subsided in a great measure.

Another cause grew out of the charge that there had been extravagance in managing the financial affairs of the Board. This charge was not founded in truth. There had been a careful investigation of the matter, and it was found that no institution had ever been conducted with more economy. The expense of conducting it had been less than that of any other similar institution in this country, and he did not doubt in any other country.

There had also been a feeling which operated against the Board, that its government was arbitrary and consisted of an oligarchy. This arose from the want of a proper understanding of the constitution and operations of the Board.

Another reason why the subscriptions had not come in better, lay in the fact that the country had been so prosperous. An establishment principle, that when business investments were good, business men sought to invest all the money they could command, but in times of depression we were more ready to give liberally.

Dr. Anderson said that if a reduction of the expenses of the Board were resolved upon, it must amount to at least \$20,000. In order to effect this reduction, \$1,000 must come from the African mission; from the West African 2,500; from Constantinople, 2,000; from the Armenian mission, 1,500; from Syria, 2,700; from another, 3,200; from Ahmednagar, 1,000; from Ceylon, 1,000; from the Sandwich Islands, 4,000, and from another, 400. The results of this reduction would be the breaking up of schools, wretchedness and destitution, as regarded the means of subsistence and conveniences of living among the missionaries; and a discharge of the native helpers from their fields of labor.

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said of the evils to which revivals are incident, and however dubious some may be to go back to the old methods; it is certain that but for revivals, few of these Christians and Christian ministers would have been here present to-night. There is no such thing as perpetuating the church and converting the world without revivals.

They are necessary, first, as a kind of substitute for miracles. Miracles were indispensable to the success of the primitive church. But we live in other times. Hear the word of Christ! Heaven to the due of business! Observe the increase of sensuality and wealth! How is this to be arrested? By judging to meet twice every Sunday? No; there must be the outpouring of the Spirit to create a sympathetic movement in families and communities.

Revivals are necessary in order that the promises may be fulfilled within the limited time. The time is very short, and the work to be done is immense. And that the work may be accomplished in this season, we must not only have showers, but floods, of divine grace.

Revivals are needed, that religion may keep pace with the growing intelligence and business of the world. The world is going ahead ten times faster than it ever did before; and we must catch up with ten times our present power, or we cannot keep up. The world will get out of hand, if we do not make rapid progress. Let us then go forward, and to the Board, by way of liquidating its debt, will be a cause of gratitude and encouragement.

Revivals are wanted to prevent doctrinal formalism. Many think that it is enough to have the catechism in the house. But orthodoxy without life will result in dead formality, corruption, heresy, and every evil work. There are many ways to hell, and a dead orthodoxy is as bad as any, and is the most atheism. If my ministry of fifty years, one-third has been spent in scenes of revivals, I have seen the purest revivals in the world, and expect to see them again. Let me be allowed to add, that our Lord has placed his church in the hands of his people, and to him we must be obedient.

Revivals must be enjoyed, so as to secure sound doctrine in the church. Under the aegis produced by a work of grace among my people, I could preach with a power, and set home the truth with a pungency, which would not have been borne by the first Christians, he said, were converted Jews—abolitionists, converted to a free system still. They came into a church in which they had been persecuted, and to find it in the greatest numbers, probably from ten to twelve hundred, which come together, a large part of whom expect to be provided for during the three days of the meeting, free of charge to themselves.

Many of the places where meetings have been held have become so crowded as to require the largest churches to accommodate them. This year, for the first time for many years, no request has been preferred for the next annual meeting, and it is left to the Board to choose their own place and provide for their own wants. The community of Boston has been so much increased that they find it in the greatest numbers, probably from ten to twelve hundred, which come together, a large part of whom expect to be provided for during the three days of the meeting, free of charge to themselves.

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THE BOSTON RECORDER, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1848.

News by the Europa.

The British mail steamer Europa, with seven days' later news from Europe, arrived at New York on Thursday morning of last week. The news is of little importance except in its commercial aspect.

Ireland.

With the exception of the gratifying announcement that the weather continues fine and dry, and that the agriculture seems to be in a favorable condition, we have received no news from Ireland. The other distinguished man now at the head of the state may hesitate for a moment, yet, if Austria should not speedily stop in her career of conquest, the French nation will interfere with effect. If France fails, how imminent the danger of a general war! England should such a war take place, how will it turn out?

Not being prophets, we cannot tell; but we venture to say that some very startling results are seen. Italy will be emancipated, and perhaps Germany will have been constituted, Austrian empire dissolved, and Turkey conquered by Russia.

France is at present tranquil, and is likely to remain so, under a powerful military government. France will become a strong military Republic. France, like America, in the spirit and of her government, she will have a powerful influence upon her destiny in every respect. Her territory would be sure to be enlarged by the acquisition of Savoy, which would certainly be no cause for him who the Savoyards being French.

In this time, even law has fairly commenced again. We apprehend that it will be short of duration. We see no chance whatever, at present, of the emancipation of that island from the dominion of England. We cannot but hope and trust that the English Parliament will have restored England will apply itself to the redressing of every grievance, and the abolition of all those measures which may render a contented and a truly constituent part of empire. If she be not disposed to do that, sooner she abandons her dominion than that the better.

The Hour of Worship.

MESSRS. EVREOS:—A proposition in the Transaction, that the hour at which the service in the church should be continued through the Fast and after, seems to be one which could prove very satisfactory if adopted. Such is the distance at which many of our citizens are compelled by the course of their city, or live from the churches at all times, where the church services are held, the redressing of every grievance, and the abolition of all those measures which may render a contented and a truly constituent part of empire. If she be not disposed to do that, sooner she abandons her dominion than that the better.

RETURD MISIONARY.—The Rev. Cuthbertus, son of the Sandwich Island mission, has returned to this country after an absence of seven years. His return was rendered necessary in the enclosed state of Mrs. Forbes' health. Forbes is a member of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and since his absence has been regarded as a foreign missionary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The University is to be filled by Professor James Davies, late of West Point.

PROPHET IN MAINE.—Bishop Burgess, of Boston, is in a late address, says, that in that State, there are but seven Episcopal congregations.

THE Board of Education has chosen Rev. Dr. S. H. Storer, D. D., of Newton Theological Institution, Secretary of the Board, in place of Hon. Dr. Mason, resigned.

Rev. Swan L. Foote, D. D., of Bangor, chosen, at the late meeting of the Board, to the office of assistant secretary, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. David Greene.

General Intelligence.

General Catalogue.

This has been for some time at the head of the French government. Though a soldier by profession, he regards a pacific policy as the true policy for the French Republic to pursue, and expresses in the most decided manner his determination to carry out such a policy, even though he should be obliged to sacrifice himself upon the altar of his country's god. He truly says, "when more courage is required to plead for peace than to plead for war." With a man of such patriotic and noble principles at the head of the French nation, still indulge strong hope for the tranquility and prosperity of the French Republic. The plan of another may suggest that of thought that may be highly useful; but who depends on such aids will never learn to think alone.

NOTICES.—By Robert Philip. For sale by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

Rev. Albert Barnes says of those two volumes—new religious writings of the present age have a more acceptable to the Christian public, or useful, than those of Rev. Robert Philip, who are exclusively addressed to Christians; and so obviously meet the wants of Christians for various circumstances of life, that even were execution less able, they could hardly fail being highly appreciated by large numbers of Christian community.

MARTIN THE MARTIAN; THE HANNANS; THE LIDIAS. By Robert Philip. For sale by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 59 Washington street.

These are the titles of four beautiful volumes which form a part of what the author appropriately calls, the Lady's Closet Library. They are in a style of great beauty and are addressed exclusively to females. We cordially commend them to those for whose especial benefit they have been prepared.

LOVE OF THE SPIRIT. Traced in his Work, Robert Philip. Seventh Edition. For sale by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

We have no creation on the love of the Spirit in generation and sanctification of men. Mr. Philip has so presented this subject as to draw the believer's affections to the third person in Trinity.

LOVE AND MORTALS. By George Moore, M. A. For sale by T. Wiley, Jr., No. 20 State street.

The author of this volume, is an English physician, already favorably known for the strength and ability of his writings. The present work is well worthy of a person. It cannot fail to put valuable trains of thought upon the most important subjects which can occupy the attention of wise and immortal beings.

BIBLICAL READING. By the late Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Ed. For sale by Wiley, Jr., No. 20 State street.

This volume is a pathos work of Dr. Chalmers. It bears the impress of the mind of eminent Scotch divine. It is composed of expository and practical remarks upon various passages in the New Testament.

GREAVES OF THE SOUL; and the unavoidable loss thereof. No way to heaven but Jesus Christ. By John Bunyan. For sale by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

This is a reprint of one of Bunyan's best works, now in new commendation.

INFLUENCES, OR, Passages from the Diary of Miss Alison Temple. By the Rev. C. B. Tracy. For sale by T. Wiley, Jr., No. 20 State street.

It is a religious novel, very pleasantly written and will be especially acceptable to minors and their wives.

We are indebted to Hotchkiss & Co., for their Magazine for October, a beautiful number.

The China Tea Company has sent us a sample of their Tea and Coffee. It is now pretty well understood that they are wholesale and dealers in these two articles, and that the shipment is exclusively engaged in this line. Shippers and economists could not, we do better than purchase at their warehouse, Washington street.

is pleased for peace than to plead for war. In the history of our country, I have seen more than one man who has gained a great name by war. I have also seen many who have ended obscurely after having gallantly served the public interest.

As a man of principle I declare, I think that the Republic will be founded in France, that the republican education will be finished, only when the men, whom chance calls to the head of affairs, shall know how to accept a modest policy, and to think less of themselves. (Prolonged applause.)

Gen. COUGAR. This is, citizens, the line of conduct I am firmly decided to follow, while the line of Assembly will permit it, (very well, very well.)

May I secure for our country an honorable peace, worthy of the Republic, and I do not ask a great deal?—I shall then, and I have incurred the censure of the Republic. (Applause.)

The accounts of the harvest prospects in the counties of Cork, Tipperary and the North generally are highly satisfactory, as showing a decided improvement in the appearance of all the crops, and the belated grain ground, that a large portion of the potatoes will be available for consumption.

The French Republic.

At the close of a sitting which lasted from noon on Friday through the whole of the afternoon and night of that day, and until 6 o'clock Saturday morning, the National Assembly of France has at length determined in hand of MM. Lamartine and Cavaignac, officers of the Revolutionary Provisional Government, to the legal tribunals of the country, as being implicated in the disturbances of the 15th of May. The Assembly has not voted in this matter according to the advice of Gen. Cavaignac and his colleagues. The accused parties are to be tried before a court-martial, which will be a national mōtre which should offer itself, should be ready to sit again my sword to defend the interests of our country, and as it would be a national mōtre which would be a national mōtre, I shall have to come to our country to engage in it, it will be very easy to me to please to them. (Applause.)

This will be a trial of my life, to obey my will.

These words were uttered by General Cavaignac.

On Friday evening, the 15th inst.,

the State Emancipation of Cayenne.

The Atlas publishes a letter from Cayenne, on the state slave emancipation there. The writer says—

"We had great fears as to what might take place on the 15th of August, the day on which the two million slaves, during which slavery existed in the colony, were to be freed in Cayenne. During that time, Master had been most considerate, many of the slaves had endeavored to raise a revolt among the negroes.

The Governor had erected roads on the fort, to put the powder magazine out of the power of the people; the artillery was often reported as being in a state of insurrection, and was mounted on a field, and in any event could make good their retreat to the Texas borders in the face of twenty times their numbers, by reason of the superiority of their horses over the Mexican mustang. The facts here stated are derived from an intelligent American gentleman just arrived from Montevideo. All the upper towns are represented as in a state of alarm and preparation for defence.

Falling Stars.—The Paris Journal des Débats says, that two weeks ago the stars had been knocked out in the alternative, the total destruction of the town and its inhabitants. The inhabitants actually raised and paid over the sum of \$14,000, with which the village decamped.

The last day of October, the town of Ville Adama, in like levy, \$14,000. This town is in the vicinity of Sabine.

These desperados are well organized, well mounted, and well armed with the formidable 'shooter,' which they know so well how to use.

They can make good their retreat to the Texas borders in the face of twenty times their numbers, by reason of the superiority of their horses over the Mexican mustang. The facts here stated are derived from an intelligent American gentleman just arrived from Montevideo. All the upper towns are represented as in a state of alarm and preparation for defence.

NOTES ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

The State of the Union is in a fair condition, and the agriculture seems to be in a favorable condition.

There is no great want of rain, and the

weather is generally favorable under the influence

of recent increased rains to a bright sun.

There is no intelligence of the least interest.

Irish emigration is invariably followed by a fall, but in

the present instance the relation has been succeeded by a distinct relapse or prostration of the whole system.

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NOT

Poetry.

THE WORLD OF BEAUTY.

BY R. PARKER, BOSTON.
There is a world of beauty
Beyond the vale of death,
But it is not the path of duty—
Seen by the eye of death—
Where sits the King Eternal,
On lofty thrones and fair,
Where flowers with blossoms vernal
Perform the silent air.
Where parts are holy
In adoration head;
(From humble hearts and lowly
To God their souls ascend.)
Where leaves no spot of sadness—
No learning to sit—
But crowns of joy and gladness
Adorn each sacred head.
Oh in that world of glory
Where holy sunbeams stay,
When time grows never weary
Through everlasting days,
My long lost friends are spending
The Sabbath of their rest,
Their songs and voices blending
In softness of the blast.
Who would not cease repining
At suffering here below,
Could he behold them abiding
And see their joy and love.
And that that girds me,
In which the dead shall rise,
Shall find a crown adorning,
His home in tender skies.
Bethune, Sept. 1848.

angels. His father's gray hairs were going to the grave with sorrow. His mother wept to think she had ever given being to such a child.

Thought of his future state. I opened the Bible, and read—"Drunks shall not inherit the kingdom of Heaven!"

Confide in your Mother.

To the daughter, we say, that no favorite can hold you with an affection so disinterested, as your mother. Deceive her, and your foot will slide in due time." How many thoughtless daughters receive addresses against the wish of their parents, receive the clandestinely, give their hand in marriage, and thus do the grave of their earthly happiness. He who would, persuade you to deceive your parents, proves himself, in that very deed, unworthy of your confidence. If you wed him, you will surely regret what you have lost. You will have exchanged a sympathizing friend, and an able, judicious counsellor, for a selfish, unfeeling companion; ever seeking his own accommodation than his own pleasure—neglecting you in health, and despising you when sick.—Who has not read the reward of deserted parents in the pale and melancholy features of the undutiful daughter?

A Throne of Grace.

One day, while the teacher of an infant school was speaking to the children about the woman of Samaria, a gentleman present asked the following questions:

"Shall we go to worship God?" A little boy answered, "to a throne of grace."

"And where is a throne of grace?"

"Anywhere," answered the boy; "for when we kneel down to pray to God with our hearts, we are then at a throne of grace."

THE OLD LIBERTY BELL.—July 4, 1776.
"Proclaim to liberty throughout the land and in all the inhabitable places."

BY R. PARKER, BOSTON.

No Bell was there, when the solemn prayer
Arose from the Patriarch head,
Who stood in their might, for God and the Right
Of Freedom, throughout the land,
And the Old Bell rang out the Summer air,
The Spirit of Justice bade us pray.

For when we saw the words that flowed
From heart to heart that day,
And hand grasped hand, Prepar'd them for the fray.

The Old Bell rang out so loud and clear,
Our lives for our Country, oh! how fast we ran.
From mountains and dell, at sound of that Bell,
Came the sturdy children of the land,
And the rents left the strength in the soil,
And the Old Bell rang out over the mountain air,
And his children of Peace became veterans in War.

Firm as a rock, they met the shock
Of England's armed hand,
And back from the coast, they swept the last
Of the Tyrant from the land.
And the Old Bell rang out through the forest trees,
As the Star Spangled Banner was sung to the breeze.

And the Old Bell rang out when "Liberty Bell,"
Shall sweep over land and sea.

The Mitred Cross, chisel down tumbol,

And Nations all are Free.

And the Old Bell rings itself woe through the world
Till the banner of Christ is alone unfurled.

New York Tribune.

It is storia of Hannibal, that when he could have taken Rome, he would not; and when he would have taken it, he could not. And so it is with man, with many? When they may find Christ, they will not seek him; and when they would seek Christ they cannot find him. When they may have mercy, they do not prize it; and when they would have mercy, they cannot obtain it. He that in his youth reckons it too early to be converted, shall in old age find it too late to be saved.—Matthew Mead.

Miscellaneous.

A Good Story of Sir Matthew Hale.

A gentleman of considerable estate, residing in the Eastern part of England, had two sons. The eldest being of a rambling disposition, went abroad. After several years his father died, when the younger son destroyed his will, and seized upon the estate. He gave out that his brother was dead, and bribed some false witnesses to attest the truth of it. In the course of time the elder brother returned, and in miserable circumstances.

His younger brother repudiated him with scorn, told him that he was an impostor, asserting that his brother was dead long ago, and he could bring witnesses to prove it. The poor fellow, having neither money nor friends, was in a most dismal situation. He went round the parish making bitter complaints, and at last came to a lawyer, who, when he had heard the poor man's mournful story, undertook his cause, and entered an action against the younger brother, which was tried at the next general assizes, at Chelmsford, in Essex.

The lawyer had engaged in the cause of the poor man, set his wits to work to compound the poor man's interest against his brother. At last he hit upon the happy thought, that he would consult the first of all the judges, Lord Chief Justice Hale. Accordingly he flew up to London, and laid open the cause in all its circumstances. The judge heard the case patiently and attentively, and promised all the assistance in his power. With this object, he contrived matters in such a manner as to have finished all his business at the King's Bench before the assizes began at Chelmsford. When his carriage had conveyed him down very near the seat of the assizes, he dismissed his man and equipage, and sought out a retired house. He found one occupied by a miller. After some conversation, and making himself quite agreeable he proposed to the miller to change clothes with him, and, as the judge had a good suit on, the miller had no reason to object.

Accordingly the judge put on a complete suit of the miller's best, and, armed with a stick, away he marched to Chelmsford, procured lodgings to his liking, and waited for the assizes that were to begin next day. When the trial came on he walked like an ignorant country fellow, backwards and forwards, along the county hall, and soon found out the poor fellow that was plaintiff. As soon as he came into the hall the miller drew him down to the heavy suits of November; but court should not stand out so late.

"My honest friend," said he, how is your cause like to go to-day?"

Replied the plaintiff, "My cause is in a very dangerous place. Fearing that once blast, it is swept along. The other observed, "It is in the hands of him that does all things well," and again, in a subdued and softened spirit, bowed and commanded her son and her partner, in an audible voice, broken only by the bursting of a full heart to God.

Darkness had now spread her mantle abroad, and they retired, but not to rest, and anxiously waited for the morning herald, at least, that some relief of their loss might be found.

The morning came. The winds were hushed, and the ocean lay comparatively calm, as though its fury had subsided since its victory was no more. At this moment, the little gate in front of their dwelling turned on its hinges. The door opened, and their son, then lost, their loved son, stood before them! The vessel had been driven into one of the many harbors on the coast, and he was safe. The father rushed to meet him. His mother, already hanging on his neck, earnestly exclaimed, "My child, come you here!"

"Mother," said he, while the tears course down his sun-burnt face, "I knew you'd pray me home!"

What a spectacle! A wild, reckless youth acknowledges the efficacy of prayer. It seems that he was aware of his perilous situation, and that he labored with this thought: My mother prays; Christians' prayers are answered, and I may be saved!" This reflection, when almost exhausted with fatigue, and ready to give up in despair, gave him fresh courage, and with renewed effort he labored, till the harbor was gained.

Christian mother, go thou and do likewise. Pray over that son who is likely to be wicked on the stream of life, and his prospects blasted forever. He may be saved.

The Young Man's Course.

I saw him first at a social party. He took but a single glass of wine, and that in compliance with the request of a fair young lady, whom he conversed.

I saw him next, when he supposed he was unseen, taking a glass to satisfy the slight desire formed by his sordid indulgence. He thought there was no danger.

I saw him next, reeling in the street; a confused stare was on his countenance, and words of blasphemy on his tongue. Shame was gone.

I saw him yet once more—he was pale, cold and motionless, and was carried by his friends to his last resting place. In the small procession that followed, every head was cast down, and seemed to shake with uncommon

"Hold, my lord," replied the miller, "we are not all agreed."

"Why?" says the judge, in a very *sarcastic* manner; "what's the matter with you? What reason have you for disagreeing?"

"I have several reasons, my lord," replied the miller. "The first is, they have given to all these gentlemen of the jury ten broad pieces of gold, and to me five; besides, I have my objections to make to the false reasoning of the lawyers, and the extraordinary evidence of the witness."

Upon this the miller began a discourse, that discovered such vast penetration of judgment, such extensive law, and expressed with such energy and many eloquence, as to astonish the judge and the whole court. As he was going on with his powerful demonstration, the judge in surprise stopped him.

"Where did you come from, and who are you?"

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"If you want ditchies now is a good time to dig them. Meadows are usually more dry in September than in any other month. Now for next winter hawking, or for next summer spreading where need is to be known."

Ploughman.

It is valuable on a farm, and all of it should be seen in September. Earth of some kind is needed for this purpose, and every farm has enough of it in some quarter. Peat mud is not the only article that is to be used to increase the manure heap. Loam from the side of walls on the field side—is often found doing no other service than forming steps for cattle to overreach the wall. Every farm has enough of this kind, though the owners are not always sensible of it.

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